

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

BRANDON LEE STANLEY,

Plaintiff,

v.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS, et
al.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. C15-256 MJP

ORDER ON REPORT AND
RECOMMENDATION

The Court, having received and reviewed:

1. Report and Recommendation (Dkt. No. 27),
2. Objection to the Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendation (Dkt. No. 28), and
3. Defendant's Response to Plaintiff's Objections to the Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendation (Dkt. No. 29)

and all attached declarations and exhibits, makes the following ruling:

IT IS ORDERED the Report and Recommendation is ADOPTED and Plaintiff's proposed 42 U.S.C. § 1983 complaint is DISMISSED without prejudice.

1 **Background**

2 Plaintiff brought this civil rights action pursuant to Bivens (403 U.S. 388 (1971)) and the
3 Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA) based on allegations that an injury he incurred while
4 incarcerated was improperly attended to by agents of the Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

5 The Court will not reiterate the procedural narrative which chronicles Plaintiff's attempts
6 to remedy his situation. The facts are well-described in the R&R (*see* Dkt. No. 27 at 2-5), and
7 Plaintiff does not dispute those facts.

8 **Discussion**

9 This case centers around the "exhaustion requirement," as set out in the Prison Litigation
10 Reform Act (PLRA):

11 No action shall be brought with respect to prison conditions under section 1983 of
12 this title, or any other Federal law, by a prisoner confined in any jail, prison or
13 other correctional facility until such administrative remedies as are available are
 exhausted.

14 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a). The Government has moved for dismissal of Plaintiff's claims on the
15 grounds that he has failed to exhaust his administrative remedies; the Magistrate Judge concurs
16 and recommends that the dismissal be granted.

17 "The Plaintiff concedes that he has not properly exhausted his [Administrative Remedy
18 Program] for his claim of deliberate indifference toward his serious medical needs, and crule
19 [*sic*] and unusual punishment brought under Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Federal
20 Bureau of Narcotics, 403 U.S. 388 (1971)." (Objns at 4.) Plaintiff's sole objection is a legal
21 one: that he was not required to exhaust his remedies under the Administrative Remedy Program
22 (ARP) for his claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA).

23 Plaintiff has no legal support for his position. He cites to language in Ali v. Federal
24 Bureau of Prisons, 552 U.S. 214 (2008), but the language he cites to is from the *dissenting*

1 opinion, which has no precedential value. In fact, the Supreme Court has spoken clearly on this
2 issue – the exhaustion requirement will be applied to every suit, brought under any federal statute
3 (including the FTCA), regarding conditions of imprisonment, including “all prisoners seeking
4 redress for prison circumstances and occurrences... whether they involve general circumstances
5 or particular episodes, and whether they allege excessive force or some other wrong.” Porter v.
6 Nussle, 534 U.S. 516, 532 (2002).

7 Plaintiff cannot escape the operation of the exhaustion requirement and, as he himself
8 concedes, he has not cleared that procedural hurdle. That failure dictates the result in this matter:
9 dismissal of his lawsuit until he has completed the administrative process laid out for
10 incarcerated persons in the Administrative Remedy Program.

11 **Conclusion**

12 Plaintiff’s failure to exhaust his administrative remedies requires the dismissal of all of
13 his claims. The Court ADOPTS the Report and Recommendation and DISMISSES Plaintiff’s
14 proposed complaint without prejudice.

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16 The clerk is ordered to provide copies of this order to Plaintiff and to all counsel.

17 Dated November 12, 2015.

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21 Marsha J. Pechman
22 United States District Judge
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